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International Court of Justice

H0065-0002

Official transcript of the International Military Tribunal in the matter of the United States of America, the French Republic, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics against Hermann Wilhelm Goering et al, Defendants, sitting at Nurnberg, Germany, on 20 February 1046, 1000-1300, Lord Justice Lawrence presiding.

GENERAL RUDENKO: Mr. President, with the permission of the Tribunal, proofs regarding the count "Despoliation and Plunder of Private, Public and National Property" will be presented by the State Councillor of Justice, Second Class, L. R. Sheynin.

R. L. R. SHEYNIN: May it please your Honors:

My task consists in presenting to the Tribunal proofs of the criminal predatory motives of the Hitlerite aggression and of the monstrous plunder of the peoples of Czechoslovakia, Poland, Yugoslavia, Greece and the USSR.

My colleagues have already proved that the attack on the USSR, as well as on other European countries, was planned and prepared beforehand by the criminal Hitlerite Government.

I will submit to the Tribunal a number of the conspirators' original documents and their own statements and speeches, which, in the aggregate, will prove that the despoliation and plunder of private, public and national property in the occupied territories was also premeditated, planned and prepared on a large scale, and that, thus, simultaneously with the development in advance of purely military and strategic plans of attack, the Hitlerites, in cold blood, with the deliverateness of professional robbers and murderers, also developed and prepared beforehand the plan of organized plunder and marauding, having minutely and accurately calculated their future profits, their criminal gains, their thugs' spoils.

Plunder of Czechoslovakia.

The official report of the Czechoslovakian Government on the crimes committed by the Hitlerites on the territory of the Czechoslovakian Republic, the first victim of German aggression, has already been submitted to the Tribuna' as exhibit USSR-60.

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In the 3rd section of this report there is a small excerpt included from an article by Ley, published on 30 January 1940 in the "Angriff". I quote:

"It is our destiny to belong to a race of high standing. A race of lower standing needs less room, less clothing, less food and less culture than a race of high standing."

This attitude, this program of action, found its concrete expression in the fact that the Hitlerite conspirators subjected all territories occupied by them to unrestrained plunder, which was varied in form and method and yet identical in its devastating results.

The Czechoslovakian Government's report contains a large number of examples concerning respective counts of the Indictment.

I shall read this section into the record beginning with page 72 of the Russian translation, first paragraph:

"The German plan of campaign against Czechoslovakia was aimed not only against the Republic as a political and military unit, but against the very existence of the Czechoslovak people, who were to be robbed not only of all political rights and cultured life, but of their wealth and their financial and industrial resources.

"Immediate Plunder.

"After Munich.

"Immediately after Munich the Germans seized all the industrial and commercial concerns belonging to the Czechs and Jews in the ceded areas of the Republic, all without compensation. Czechs and Jews were robbed of all house property, all business and factory premises, usually by violence and often with bloodshed."

Next in the report, the following characteristic fact is mentioned. It shows how Hitler himself began his acquaintance with Czechoslovakia, which he had just seized. I shall read into the record sub-paragraph "b" of this section entitled:

"After the Invasion of March 15th, 1939". The Tribunal will find this excerpt on page 3 and 4 of the document book. I quote:

"HITLER entered Prague at nightfall on March 15, 1939, and spent the night there in the famous castle of Hradcany. Early next day he left, but he took

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with him a number of valuable tapestries. We mention this robbery not owing to the value of those gobelins, but as an example set by the head of the Party and the German State on the very first day of invasion.

"The German troops who invaded Prague brought with them a German staff of economic experts, i.e., of experts in economic looting.

"Everything that could be of some value to Germany was taken, especially considerable stocks of raw materials, vast stocks of copper, tin, iron, cotton, wool, great stocks of food, etc.

"Rolling stock, carriages, trucks, engines and so on were taken by the Reich. All the rails in the Protectorate which were in good condition were taken up and sent to Germany, and they were afterwards replaced by old rails brought from Germany. New trolley-busses which were on order for the Prague Municipal Tramways and had just been completed were deflected from their purpose and sent to the Reich.

"The vessels belonging to the Czechoslovak Danube Steam Navigation Company (the majority of shares belong to the Czechoslovak State) were divided between the Reich and Hungary.

"Valuable objects of art and furniture disappeared from public buildings, without even an attempt at a legal justification of this robbery; pictures, statues, tapestries were taken to Germany. The Czech National Museum, the Modern Art Gallery, and public and private collections were plundered.

"The Reich German Commissar of the Czechoslovak National Bank stopped all payments of currency abroad and seized all the gold stock and foreign bills in the Protectorate. Thus the Germans took 23,000 kilogrammes of gold of a nominal value of 737,000 million crowns (£5,265,000) by transferring the gold deposited in the Bank of International Settlement to the Reichsbank."

One of the methods of elaborate, I should say total plunder, was the so-called economic Germanisation. I submit to the Tribunal, as proof of these crimes, the following excerpts from the official Czechoslovakian report. This excerpt will be found on page 4 and 5 of the document book.

"Economic Germanization.

"A. Rural Expropriation.
After Munich

"In the areas occupied by the German army at the beginning of October 1938

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Germany began to settle her nationals on all farms whose Czech or Jewish occupan had fled for political or racial reasons.

"The Czechoslovak Land Reform Act of 1919, in so far as it benefited Czech nationals, was declared invalid; Czech settlers were expelled from their estates and compelled to relinquish their cattle, agricultural implements, and furniture

On paper the Czech settlers were compensated; in fact they were charged taxes and sums to cover the so-called deliberate damage they were waid to have caused by escaping. These taxes and sums more than balanced the compensation.

The big agricultural estates and State forests of the Czechoslovak Republic became automatically Reich property and came under the jurisdiction of th Reich Ministries concerned."

After Invasion of March 15th, 1939.

After the invasion German managers, supervisors and foremen replaced the representatives of the Czechoslovak Republic in state-owned plants.

Germanisation of private estates began, of course, with the slogan "Aryanisation".

The Germanisation of rural Bohemia and Moravia was entrusted to a special body called "Deutsche Siedlungsgesellschaft" (German Settlement Society), located in Prague.

Czech peasants were offered compensation for their estates but inadequate prices.

Rural Germanization, apart from Germanization pure and simple, aimed at pauperising as many well-to-do Czechs as possible.

The Nazis did their utmost to get all they could out of Czech agriculture, Here too, their aim was twofold: to get hold of on one side, as much food-stuff as they could and to Germanize as much as possible.

Farmers were turned out of their farms to make way for German settlers -- whole agricultural districts were cleared of Czechs in this way. The agricultural co-operatives charged with the control of production were transformed into compulsory organizations and were progressively Germanized.

The looting of property and wealth was followed by the pillaging of products of the soil. Heavy fines and often even the death penalty were imposed o

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Czech peasants for intentionally disregarding the orders about production, delivery and rationing.

B. Expropriation of Banks and Holdings.

In Czechoslovakia industrial undertakings are directly financed by the banks, which often own or control the majority of shares. By getting control of the banks, the Nazis got control of industry.

After Munich.

After Munich two big German banks, the Dresdner Bank and the Deutsche Bank took over the branches of Prague banks, situated in the ceded territory. Thus the Dresdner Bank took over, among others, 32 branches of the Bohemian Discount Bank; and the Deutsche Bank, among others, 25 branches of the Bohemian Union Bank.

As soon as these two German banks had gained control of the Sudeten Branch Banks they endeavoured to gain influence also upon the Prague Headquarters of these respective banks.

The Czechoslovak banks were joint stock companies. Every Joint Stock Company even with only one Jewish director was considered to be Jewish. Thus non-Jewish property was taken over as well.

After Invasion of March 15th, 1939.

After the invasion several Czechoslovak banks in Bohemia became, by means of Aryanisation, the property of the Bank of Dresden; the German bank took over, among others, the Union Bank of Bohemia. In this way all financial interests which these banks had in Czech industry, as well as their entire share-capital, fell into German hands.

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Thereupon started the penetration of German bank capital into the Czech banks, their expropriation and incorporation into the German bank system. The "Dresdner Bank" (being the actual establishment for handling the funds of the National Socialist Party) and the "Deutsche Bank" were officially entrusted with the task of expropriating the funds belonging to the Czechoslovak Banking concerns.

By diverse so-called "transactions," by gaining influence through the Sudeten Branch Banks upon the Prague Headquarters of the respective banks, by reducing the share capital and then increasing it with German help, by acquisition of industrial holdings and thus gaining influence upon the controlling banks, by depriving banks of their industrial interest, etc., the two Berlin banks gained complete control over the banks of the Protectorate. Gestapo terror helped them.

I skip one paragraph of this report and pass on to the next count entitled, "Destruction of National Industry."

After the invasion the Germans introduced on the German model a compulsory organization of the Czech industry of the Protectorate. They appointed a committee of the new association and of all the manufacturing groups, putting at least one Nazi on each of them, either as chairman or vice-chairman or quite innocently as an ordinary member. However, practically all the Czech members remained mere lay figures.

Armament Factories: The Dresdner Bank acquired the most important armament factories of Czechoslovakia, i.e., the Skoda Works in Pilsen and the Czechoslovak Zbrojovka in Brno. The private share-holders were forced to surrender their shares far below their actual value; the bank paid for these shares with bank notes which had been withdrawn from circulation, or which the Germans had confiscated in the districts ceded by the Munich agreement.

The Hermann Goering Concern.

German domination over the Czechoslovak banks and, therefore, over industry, through the big Berlin banks, was accomplished through

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the gigantic Hermann Goering concern which, one by one, seized the greatest Czechoslovak industries at the smallest financial cost, that is to say, by the chief pretext of Aryanization, by pressure from the Reich, by financial measure, and by the threat of Gestapo and concentration camps.

Finally all big industrial holdings, works and armament plants, coal and iron industry fell into German hands. The great chemical industry was absorbed by the German concern, I. G. Farben Industrie.

I skip the paragraph concerning the same methods adopted regarding the light industry and pass on to the next count entitled "Financial Spoliation."

After the occupation of the territory ceded apparently in accordance with the Munich agreement, the Germans refused to take over part of the Czechoslovak State Debt, although they acquired very valuable State property in the districts taken away from Czechoslovakia. One thousand, six hundred million crowns worth of State obligations of low denominations have been in circulation in the ceded territory. The Germans enforced the right for themselves to use these obligations in Czechoslovakia as legal tender.

Gentlemen, further on in this report we find an enumeration of the many measures of spoliation regarding the financial husbandry of the Czechoslovak Republic. I will not quote excerpts from this count, and will only quote a few results stated by the Czechoslovak National Bank. I wish to state that the Czechoslovak National Bank wrote down to its credit all those sums which the Germans had to return in payment of all goods bought.

The account of the Czech National Bank showed the following figures for "other assets" in millions of crowns.

31st December 1938	845
31st December 1939	3,576
31st December 1942	17,366

I now quote an excerpt from the count entitled, "Taxes."

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When war broke out the Nazis fixed the war contribution of the Protectorate with an annual sum of 2000 million crowns (£ 14,200,000). The Nazis claimed that they were legally entitled to this on the grounds that the Czechs did not have to fight, because the Germans fought for them.

Immediately after the occupation the Germans seized the proceeds of various indirect taxes and diverted them straight into the Reich Treasury.

Gentlemen, the excerpts which I have been reading out of the report of the Czechoslovak Government give an adequate picture of the manner in which, after having seized Czechoslovakia, the Hitlerites subjected it to wanton plunder in every domain of economic life--husbandry, industry and finance.

Having seized the whole of the national economic resources of the Czechoslovakian Republic, the Hitlerite Government forced these resources to serve their own criminal interest, extracting from them everything possible in order to prepare further aggression against the peoples of Europe, new military attacks, pursuing the one monstrous object of achieving world domination by the German so-called "master race."

Plunder of Private and Public Property in Poland.

I will now pass to the reading of the fourth section of the official report of the Polish Government dealing with crimes committed by the Hitlerites in Poland occupied by them. This report has already been presented to the Tribunal as exhibit USSR-93 and, according to Article 21 of the Charter, is unquestionably admissible evidence. I quote an excerpt from this report which the Tribunal will find on page 14 of the document book.

Expropriation and Plunder of Public and Private Property.

a) As early as September 27th, 1939, the German military authorities issued a decree concerning the sequestration and confiscation of Polish property in the Western Provinces. "The

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property of the Polish State, of Polish public institutions, municipalities and unions, individuals and corporations can be seized and confiscated," stated paragraph 1 of the said decree.

b) The powers of the military authorities to dispose of Polish property in the incorporated provinces passed to a special Trustee Board entitled, Hauptreuhandstelle Ost, established by Goering on November 1st, 1939. With its headquarters in Berlin and branch offices in Poland, it was entrusted with the administration of confiscated property of the Polish State, as well as with the economic policy in Poland in accordance with the plan devised by the Reich Government.

c) By a decree of January 15, 1940, the whole property of the Polish State was put under "protection," which practically meant confiscation of the whole State property in the incorporated territories. A special decree of February 12, 1940, dealt with agriculture and forests with the same effect.

d) The confiscation of private property in the western provinces was initiated by a decree of January 31, 1940. Acquisition of rights or shares, the transfer of any business out of or into the incorporated territory, required special permission. By another decree of June 12, 1940, Goering authorized the Hauptreuhandstelle Ost to seize and administer not only State property, but also the property of citizens of the "former Polish State."

e) The process of confiscation, however, went further. The property of Polish citizens became liable to seizure and confiscation unless the owner acquired German citizenship in accordance with Hitler's decree of October 8, 1939.

Further decrees dealt with the repayment of debts, while the sequestrators were authorized to repay debts to privileged creditors only and citizens of the Reich or of the city of Danzig for debts contracted after September 1, 1939.

I skip two pages of this report concerning the companies which were specially created in view of the plundering of this property and

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also the plundering of the Polish-Jewish population, which, as is already known to the Tribunal, was later exterminated, and pass on to the conclusive part of the Polish report. The Tribunal will find the excerpt on page 17 of the document book.

Mere quotations from these and other decrees may create a quite wrong impression as to the way the guilty dealt with Jewish property in Poland. But one has to remember that steps concerning Jewish property were only preliminaries to much greater crimes to come.

In the conclusive part of the report it is justly stated:

"In addition to the crimes which have been proved here, there are thousands of others which are overshadowed by the enormity of mass murder, mass plunder and mass destruction."

It is impossible to enumerate all the crimes committed in Poland under the direct leadership of the Defendant Frank, who headed all the administration in the so-called "Government General."

Frank's diaries, which were found and became part of the evidence in this case, give a clear and concrete idea of the crimes committed by the Hitlerites in Poland under his direction. In these diaries entries also are contained which have a direct bearing on the subject of my presentation.

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Therefore, I would like, with your permission, to conclude my presentation of evidence concerning the plunder of Poland with excerpts from this diary, which was submitted to the Tribunal previously as Exhibit USSR-223.

I quote from the volume entitled "Conference of the Leaders of Departments for 1939 - 1940, pages 11 and 12. In your document book, gentlemen, this excerp is at page 21:

"My relationship with the Poles is like the relationship between an ant and a plant louse. When I treat the Poles in a helpful way, so to speak tickle them in a friendly manner, then I do it in the expectation that their work performance redounds to my benefit. This is not a political, but a purely tactical-technical problem. In cases where, in spite of all measures, the performance does not increase, or where the slightest act gives me occasion to step in, I would not even hesitate to take the most Draconic action."

From the volume entitled "Diary, 1942," I quote:

Dr. Frank: "We must remember that the 540,000,000 zlotys of the Bank of Poland, expended in the annexed Eastern Territories, were taken by the Government General without any compensation from the Reich. This make a contribution of more than half a billion which the Government General paid to Germany, in addition to other financial services."

From the same volume, page 1277 -- this concerns the Governor's Conference which took place on the 7th of December, 1942, in Cracow. Measures for increasi production for the years 1942 43 were discussed.

A certain Dr. Fischer stated:

"If the new food plan is carried out, it would mean that in Warsaw and its suburbs alone 500,000 people would be deprived of food."

From the same volume, at page 1331, Frank speaks.

"I shall endeavor to take out from the reserves of this province all that it is still possible to find. If you recall that I was able to send to Germany 600,000 tons of grain, to which should be added 180,000 tons reserved for local troops, as well as many thousands of tons of seed, fats, vegetables, as well as export to Germany of 300 million eggs, tec., then you will understand the importance of this region for Germany."

The same Frank, at page 1332, stated the following; the Tribunal will find this quotation on page 27 of the document book:

"Nevertheless, these supplies to the Reich had a definitely dark side to them, since the supplies for which we were responsible exceeded the victualing possibilities of the Region. This faces us with the following problem. Can we, as from the 2nd of April, deprive the two million inhabitants of the region, who are not of German nationality, of their entire food supply?

In the volume entitled "Workers' Conference" for 1943, we find an excerpt concerning the converence of the 14th of April, 1943, which took place in Cracow. On page 28 of the document book, the Tribunal will find the excerpt which I wish to read into the record.

President Naumann is speaking, and he quotes the figures foreseen for 1943-1944; "One thousand 500 tons of various sweets for the German; 36 millio liters of skimmed milk for the Germans; 15,100.000 liters of full-cream milk for the Germans."

At page 24 the same Frank continues; this is at page 28 of the document book;

"Last year, out of the whole quantity of livestock requisitioned, the Governor General borrowed more than 20 percent of the total amount. On this occasion cattle were slaughtered which were essential for the production of milk and butter. This was done to guarantee supplies for the Reich and the Army. In order to supply 120,000 tons of meat, it was necessary to slaughter 40 percent of all the available livestock."

And further:

"To a question of the Governor General, President Naumann replied that in 1940, 383,000 tons of grain were carried off; in 1941, 685,000 tons; and in 1942, one and a half million tons.

"It is evident from these figures that the requisitions increase from year to year and steadily approach the extreme limits of still possible seizures. Now they are prepared to increase the requisitions by 200,000 tons, and there we will reach the uppermost limits of these seizures. The hunger of the Polish peasant can be increased only to such a point where he will still be able to work his fields and carry out the work which would be expected from over and above his labors in the field, such as the supply of wood, etc."

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However, the quotation read by me from Naumann's reply had in no way influenced the policy of the merciless plunder of the Polish people, whose fate, in Frank's own word, interested him only from one definite angle.

In the volume entitled, "From the 1st of January to the 28th of February, 1944," there is the following statement by Frank, made at the conference of the leaders of German agriculture on the 12th of January, 1944. The Tribunal will find this excerpt at page 30:

"If we should win the war, then, as far as I am concerned, Poles, Ukrainni and all the other people milling around can be turned into minced meat. Let come what may."

I believe, Your Honors, that after his quotation there is no need for me as a representative of the Soviet Prosecution, to add anything to the section dealing with the crimes committed by the Hitlerite criminals on the territory of the Polish State. Indeed, one sentence quoted is more than sufficient to have an exact conception of the regime

created in Poland, by Frank, and of Frank himself who created this regime.

Plunder of private and public property in Yugoslavia:

Passing to the plunder and pillage of private and public property carried out by the Hitlerites in Yugoslavia, I must, Your Honors, read the relevant section of the official report of the Yugoslav Government, submitted to the International Military Tribunal by the Soviet Prosecution as USSR Exhibit 36. This report, in accordance with Article 21 of the Charter, presents irrefutable evidence.

Count 6 of this report, entitled "Plunder of Public and Private Property", reads as follows--this count is on page 32 and the following pages of the document book:

"6. Plunder of Public and Private Property:

"Together with the systematic plunder of public and private property in Yugoslavia, exploitation of manpower was systematically carried out. This plunder was carried out in the various manners and within the framework of various measures which were taken and, in any case, through which Germany succeeded in exhausting completely all the economic forces and values in occupied Yugoslavia, and in destroying her nearly completely from an economic point of view."

We will give here only a few examples of this planned system of plunder:

A. Currency and Credit Measures:

Just as in other occupied countries, the Germans, immediately after their entry into Yugoslavia, carried out a series of currency measures which enabled them to take out of Yugoslavia all kinds of goods at an insignificant price. As early as the 14th of April, 1941--that is to say, even before the occupation of Yugoslavia was actually completed--the Commander of the German land forces, "on the basis of the authority received from the Fuehrer and Supreme Commander of the German armed forces", issued the "Proclamation concerning occupied Yugoslav Territory."

In its Article 9 there is an obligatory rate of exchange of 20 dinars for one German mark. Thus, an artificial and enforced lowering of the value of the dinar in relation to the Reichsmark was carried out, though the real rate of exchange before the war was much more favorable to the Yugoslav currency.

This proves clearly the predatory infringement of the respective regulations of the Hague Convention, as well as the existence of a plan prepared in advance

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for the undermining of the Yugoslav currency.

I submit to the Tribunal a certified photographic copy of the aforementioned proclamation as USSR Exhibit 140.

Another predatory measure in this domain of currency policy was the introduction of German bonds--Reichskreditkassenschein--as an obligatory means of payment in the occupied territory of Yugoslavia. This measure was also introduced in the proclamation which was submitted to the Tribunal as USSR Exhibit 140. These so-called "occupation marks", which were without any economic foundation and without any value whatsoever in Germany itself, were issued in Yugoslavia in accordance with the needs of the German forces of occupation authorities in general, and so served as an obligatory means of payment for German predatory purchases.

On the 30th of June, 1942--that is to say, more than a year later--these bonds were withdrawn. This took place after the Germans had already bought up nearly everything that could be purchased in Yugoslavia, and when the Yugoslav State Bank had been liquidated and all its properties plundered; and in its stead the Germans created the so-called Serbian National Bank. However, in order that the Germans, even on this occasion, could suffer no damage, the Serbian National Bank was forced to exchange the so-called "occupation marks" for thenew dinars which the bank issued. The marks which were thus withdrawn the Germans simply withdrew, in turn, for the Serbian National Bank, against a mere receipt. In this way one of the most ruthless plunders was carried out, which cost Yugoslavia many hundreds of millions of dinars.

I submit to the Tribunal a certified copy of the law concerning the withdrawl of the Reichskreditkassen currency of June 30, 1942, as USSR Exhibit 194, and also a certified copy of thelaw of the Serbian Currency Bank of May 29, 1941, as USSR Exhibit 135.

It can be seen from these documents that the Germah occupation authorities carried out a forceful and illegal liquidation of the Yugoslav State Bank, considering that Yugoslavia no longer existed, and that they took advantage of this liquidation in order to carry out plunder on an enormous scale.

The Germans established the so-called Serbian National Bank exclusively for the purpose of creating an instrument for their exploitationist economic and currency policies in Serbia. They controlled its activities through organs appointed by themselves. Besides many others, the example with the Yugoslav metal coins is very characteristic of German methods. The Yugoslav metal

currency, which consisted of a certain per cent of silver and brass, was withdrawn and replaced by coins of an especially poormetal mixture. There is no particular need to stress the fact that the Germans carried away the whole quantity of the withdrawn Yugoslav coins of a better quality.

B. Requisitioning and Fines:

The Tribunal will find this excerpt on page 40 of the document book.

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The Hitlerite Minister Speer, head of the Department of War Production, repeatedly declared that fixed prices were the Magna Carta of the rearmament program. The Defendant Goering, on March 26, 1943, passed a decree which demanded the further lowering of prices of all goods imported from the occupied countries. A similar evolution of prices was attained through requisitioning, confiscations, fines, and through a special price policy.

By way of requisitioning, the policy of fixed low prices, and of an enforced right to purchase goods from the procedures, the Government of the Reich was enabled to plunder thoroughly the Yugoslav people. This went so far that even the Quislings who collaborated with the Germans had frequently to declare that the quotas of goods demanded by the Germans could not be fulfilled.

Thus, a report made by the District Police Office for the Moravski District of the Quisling Administration of Milan Nedic, of February 12, 1944, stated:

"The requisitioning of cattle greatly affects the peasants for two reasons:

"1. Through this large seizure of cattle, the peasant will remain without the necessary cattle for agricultural work. Whilst, on the one hand, it isurged that every inch of ground should be cultivated, on the other, the cattle is taken away in a ruthless manner.

"2. Prices are very low, so that the peasant feels that his livestock is being taken away almost without any compensation whatsoever."

Similar examples from other regions or districts of Yugoslavia are very numerous.

In order to plunder the country, the Germans often reverted to systematic imposition of various money fines. Thus, the cash fines imposed in Belgrade itself during 1943 by the field commanders amounted to 48,018,086 dinars. In Nish, during the first three and a half months of 1943, the cash fines amounted to 5,056,000 dinars.

Finally, we would like to give here a few details regarding the clearing accounts through which the export of Yugoslav goods to Germany was carried out. As early as March 1, 1943, the clearing saldo in favor of Serbia amounted to 219 million Reichsmarks, or 4,380,000,000 dinars. By the end of the occupation, Germany owed to Serbia, on account of this saldo in the clearing, 10 billion dinars. In fact, the situation was the same in all the other provinces of Yugoslavia, though the forms which the plundering of the country assumed may have varied in accordance with local conditions.

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C. Confiscations:

Confiscations were one of the most widespread and effective meansfor plundering Yugoslavia.

Before the occupation of Yugoslavia was completed in 1941, a decree on confiscation was announced by the Germans on the front line. Pursuant to this decree the Germans confiscated enormous quantities of agricultural products, raw materials, semi-manufactured and other goods.

I submit to the Tribunal a certified copy of the above-mentioned decree as USSR Exhibit 206.

Immediately after the occupation of the country the German occupation authorities introduced, through other decrees, the system of confiscation of private and public property, a system which applied to all parts of the country without distinction.

I skip a part of this count of the document, which quotes concrete examples of confiscation of property of the Yugoslav population, and pass on to the next count, which is entitled "Other Methods of Plunder."

Apart from the aforesaid methods of plunder, which were put into legal forms through various decrees and laws, the most varied forms of ruthless looting took place on the Yugoslav State territory. They were not sporadic incidents, but constituted a part of the German system for the enslavement and exploitation of the occupied territories.

The Germans plundered other things, starting with industrial establishments and complete economic undertakings, down to cattle, food, and the simplest things of a personal character.

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I will cite a few examples:

1. Immediately after their entry into Yugoslavia, the Germans looted, systematically, all of the bigger firms and storehouses. They used to engage in this from of looting particularly at night, after the so-called curfew hours.

2. The order of Major General Kuebler, which has already been submitted to the Tribunal as USSR Document 132, contains the following passage:

"The troops should treat the population which maintains an unfriendly attitude toward the forces of occupation in a ruthless and brutally stern manner, depriving the enemy of every possibility to maintain life by destroying abandoned localities and by seizing all stocks."

On the basis of this and similar orders, the Germans ceaselessly looted the country under the pretext of so-called control over existing stocks, as well as of the destruction of so-called abandoned territories.

3. Punitive expeditions, which became an everyday event during the whole period of occupation, mercilessly looted the property of the victims. In this same way they plundered the prisoners and killed soldiers of the National Army, as well as the hundreds of thousands of internees of the concentration camps.

4. Not even churches were spared. Thus, for example, the German unit "Konrad Einheit", which operated in the vicinity of Sibenik, looted the Church of St. Ivan in Zablac.

Similar examples are numerous. Throughout the four years of occupation, all Yugoslav regions were systematically looted. This was carried out either through numerous so-called legal measures, or through mass looting on the part of the Germans. The Nazi occupation forces gave proof of great imaginatio and utilized the experience which they had gained in other occupied countries to apply it to Yugoslavia.

In this way they caused such damage to the Yugoslav state economy that one can consider it simply an economic destruction of the country.

We can thus ascertain, Your Honors, that the plunder of public and private property in Yugoslavia was also conducted by the Hitlerites according to a plan conceived beforehand, that it affected all classes of the population and all branches of the country's economy, and caused enormous material losses

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to the Yugoslav State and to its citizens.

THE PRESIDENT: I believe this would be a convenient time to recess.

(A recess was taken).

MR. SHEYNIN: The plunder of Greece. After the infasion of Greece, the Hitlerite conspirators, following their policy of merciless despoliation of the occupied countries, began to plunder her national property. The official report of the Greek Government on the crimes committed by the Hitlerites has already been submitted to the Tribunal as USSR Exhibit 258.

In the part of this report entitled "Exploitation", complete facts are quoted. I quote the following excerpts from the part "Exploitation" taken from the report of the Greek Government, which will be found on page 59 of the document book.

"Owing to her geographical position, Greece was used by the Germans as a base of operations for the war in North Africa. They also used Greece as a place of rest for thousands of their troops from the North African and Eastern fronts. Thus, they concentrated in Greece much larger forces than were actually required for purposes of occupation. Large amounts of local supplies of fruit, vegetables, potatoes, olive oil, meat and dairy products were taken for the needs of these forces. As current production was not sufficient for these needs, requisitioning of livestock was extensively resorted to, with the result that the country's livestock was seriously depleted in numbers."

In addition to the requisitioning of supplies for their armies, the Hitlerite conspirators exacted enormous sums of money from Greece to cover the so-called cost of occupation. In the report of the Greek Government, the following remark is made on the subject:

This is on page 69 in the document book. I read:

"Between August 1941 and December 1941 the Germans were paid the sum of 26, 206, 085, 000 drachmas, that is, 60 per cent over and above the estimated national income during the same period. In fact, according to the estimates of two Axis experts, Dr. Barberine form Germany and Dr. Bertoni, an Italian, the national income of that year amounted to only 23,000,000,000 drachmas. In the following year, as the national income decreased, they extracted sums at the expense of the national capital."

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Another method for plundering Greece applied by Hitlerites on a vast scale were the so-called requisitions and confiscations. In order to save time, I shall, with the permission of the Tribunal, merely read into the record a brief excerpt from the Greek report dealing with this question. I quote:

"One of the enemy's first measures on occupying Greece was to lay hands on all the stocks existing in the country by requisition or direct confiscation. Among other things, they requisitioned from the wholesale and retail trade 71,000 tons of currants and 10,000 tons of olive oil; they confiscated 1,435 tons of coffee, 1,142 tons of sugar, 2,520 tons of rice, and a whole shipload of wheat at the Piraeus of the value of $530,000."

The country was divided among three occupying powers. The Hitlerites blockaded the part of Greece which was occupied by their own troops, forbidding the export of supplies from that zone. The Hitlerites began to confiscate all supplies of food and other goods, a measure which resulted in severe depopulation and starvation of the population. The result of this plunder

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was so destructive for the Greeks that in the final analysis even the Germans themselves were forced to recognize that they had gone too far. This was concretely expressed by the fact that towards the end of the year 1942 the German authorities promised the International Commission of the Red Cross that they would return to the population all the local products confiscated by the armies of occupation and exported by them. The Germans also undertook to import products of the same calorific value. However, the pledge was not fulfilled.

As they did in all the occupied countries, the Germans issued and put in circulation an unlimited amount of currency. It should be noted that this currency represented the so-called occupation marks without any security to back it at all. I quote an excerpt from this report, which the members of the Tribunal will find on page 63 in the document book. I read.

"The Germans, from the beginning, put into circulation 10 billion occupation marks, a sum equal to half the money in circulation at that date. By April 1944 the monetary circulation had reached 14,000,000 drachmas, that is, it had increased 700 times since the start of the occupation."

The Germans, after causing great inflation in that way, constantly bought up all goods at prices fixed before the occupation. All goods, as well as valuables, articles of gold, furniture, and so forth, were shipped by the Germans to Germany.

Finally, as in every country they occupied, the Hitlerites put into operation in Greece also the so-called system of clearing. Under this system, all goods earmarked for export were first confiscated or put under embargo by the military authorities. Then they were "bought up" by German firms at arbitrarily fixed prices. The price of the goods established in such a one-sided way was then credited to Greece. The prices for merchandise imported from Germany were fixed at from 200 to 500 per cent higher than their normal value. Finally, Greece was also debited with the price of merchandize imported from

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Germany for the needs of the occupation forces. The Germans called this plundering, "clearing."

I quote a short excerpt from the report of the Greek Government, which the members of the Tribunal will find on page 64 of the document book. I read.

"In consequence, notwithstanding the fact that Greece exported the whole of her available resources to Germany, the clearing account showed a credit balance in favor of Germany of 264,157,574,030 marks when the Germans left, while the credit balance in favor of Greece at the moment of their arrival stood at 4,353,428,000 marks."

May it please the Tribunal, it was in this way that the Hitlerites plundered the Greek people.

Plunder and Pillage of Private, Public and State Property in the USSR.

May it please your Honors. I pass on to the establishment of the facts of the monstrous plunder and pillage to which the private, public and State property was subjected by the Hitlerite usurpers in the temporarily occupied territories of the Soviet Union. The indisputable original documents which I shall have the honor to present for your consideration, your Honors, will prove that the Fascist conspirators, long before their attack on the USSR, had conceived and prepared their criminal plans for the plunder and spoliation of its riches and of its national wealth.

Like all other crimes committed by the Hitlerites in countries occupied by them, the plunder and pillage of these territories were planned and organized beforehand by the major war criminals whom the will and the valor of the Allied Nations have placed in the dock.

That which was committed personally by the numerous people who carried out the conspirators' criminal plans over wide areas of the Soviet land, on the fertile steppes of the Ukraine, in the fields and forests of Byelorussia, in the rich cornfields of the Kuban and the Don, in the snowy expanses of the North, in the blossoming gardens of the Crimea, in the approaches to Leningrad and to the Soviet Baltic

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States, all these monstrous crimes, all this mass plunder, general and wholesale pillage of the sacred wealth created by the peaceful and noble labor of the Soviet peoples, Russian, Ukranian, Byelorussian and others, all these crimes, unprecedented for their scale and for the heavy consequences, were directly planned, designed, prepared and organized by the criminal Hitlerite Government and the Supreme Command of the German Army--the major war criminals, now occupying the dock.

I shall begin with the proofs of the premeditated nature of these crimes committed on the USSR territory. I shall prove that the mass and wholesale plunder and pillage of private, public and State property by the German Fascist usurpers were not a chance instance, not a local occurrence, that they did not happen as the result of the disintegration and marauding of individual army units or groups, but, on the contrary, formed an essential and indissoluble part of the general plan of attack on the USSR, and, moreover, the fundamental purpose, the central motive power of this criminal plan, of this criminal aggression.

May I beg the indulgence of the Tribunal if, in stating the facts connected with the preparations for this category of crimes, I am obliged to refer also to several of the documents already submitted to the Tribunal by my American colleagues. I shall endeavour, however, to avoid repetitions and will mainly quote such extracts from these documents as have not been previously read into the record.

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It is known that simultaneously with the elaboration of Plan "Barbarossa", which provided for the sum total of strategic questions connected with the attack on the USSR, purely economic problems arising from this plan were also elaborated.

In the document known under the title "Conference of 29 April 1941 with Branches of the Armed Forces" and presented to the Tribunal by the American prosecution on the 10th December as Document USA-141, we read:

"The purpose of this conference was to discuss the administrative structure of the Oldenburg economic sector of the case Barbarossa".

Further on in this document, it is indicated that the "Fuehrer, contrary to previous practice in the preparation of a given measure, ordered that all economic questions were to be worked out by one center and that such a center is to be 'The Special Purpose Economic Staff "Oldenburg" under the direction of Lt.-General Schubert', and that this staff is to be subordinated to the Reich Marshal, i.e. to Goering."

Thus, the Defendant Goering, as early as April 1941, was at the head of all the activity in preparation for plundering the USSR.

To finish with this document, I should like to recall that a provision is already made in it for the organization of special economic inspectorates and commands at Leningrad, Murmansk, Riga, Minsk, Moscow, Tula, Gorki, Kiev, Baku, Yaroslavl and many other Soviet industrial towns.

Among the tasks of these inspectorates and commands was included, as is pointed out in the document, "the economic utilization of a given territory" i.e., as is explained below, "all questions of food supply and rural economy, industrial economy, including raw materials and manufacturing equipment, as wellas the questions of forest economy, finance and banking, trophies, commerce and trade and man power."

As you see, the tasks, your Honors, were extremely wide and extraordinarily concrete.

The plan "Barbarossa-Oldenburg" received its further development in the so-called "Directives for the management of economy in the newly occupied Eastern territories" (The Gruen File), which were also elaborated and secretly issued before the attack on the USSR. But, before passing on to the "Gruen File", I would like to present to the Tribunal and read

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out in part another document - the so-called "File of the District Agricultural Leader", which was submitted to the Tribunal by my colleague Colonel Smirnov as USSR Exhibit 89.

This very detailed instruction for future "district agricultural leaders" which was also worked out and published in advance, was called, "File of the district agricultural leader" and was dated 1st Junel 1941. Naturally this file too is marked "top secret - secred command matter."

This instruction begins "The 12 Commandments for the Behavior of Germans in the East and Their Attitude Towards Russians". My colleague, Colonel Smirnov, read into the record only one of those commandments, and I, with the Tribunal's permission, will read into the record the other commandments. The first "commandment" states:

"For you workers who are sent to the East, it is imperative to understand that the work must be the deciding factor. Therefore, I demand of you constant and diligent work."

What sort of "work" is meant is clearly shown by the following "commandments". I quote extracts from this document:

"The more tenacious you will be, the more ingenious will be your methods for achieving this purpose. The choice of methods will be left to the discretion of every one of us (5th Commandment)

"In view of the fact that the newly incorporated territories must be secured to Germany and Europe for a very long time to come, much will depend on how you will establish yourself there. You must make it clear to yourself, that you will be for many centuries to come, the representatives of the Greater Germany and the standard bearers of the National-Socialist Revolution and of the New Europe. Therefore you, in full cognizance of your dignity, are obliged to carry out the most cruel and merciless measures which may be demanded of you by the State. Lack of character in individuals is a definite reason for removing them from their work. He, who for this reason has been recalled, can never again occupy a responsible position in the limits of the Reich proper. (6th Commandment).

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In this way, the future "agricultural fuehrers" were not only given instructions as to the necessity for being cruel and merciless in the plundering activities they had to carry out, but were also warned directly of what would happen to them if they were not cruel enough, or if they showed "lack of character".

The following "commandments" develop the same idea:

"Do not ask: what use I can derive from this peasantry, only ask: how useful can this be for Germany?" (7th Commandment)

"Do not talk - act! You can never talk a Russian round or persuade him with words. He can talk better than you do. For he is a born 'speaker'!" (8th Commandment)

"Only your will must decide, but this will must be directed to the execution of great tasks. Only in this case will it be moral even in its cruelty. Keep away from the Russians - they are not Germans, they are Slavs." (8th Commandment)

"We do not wish to turn the Russians to the path of National Socialism; we only wish to make them a tool in our hands. You must conquer the youth of Russia by pointing out their task to them. You must take them in hand energetically and punish them mercilessly should they sabotage."

"The selection of applications will merely consume your time, which is essentially needed for the execution of your German tasks. You are neither investigating magistrates nor yet the Wailing Wall." (9th Commandment)

"...His (Russian) stomach is extensible therefore - no false pity for him!" (11th Commandment)

Such were these commandments for "agricultural fuehrers", which one should - to be more exact - call "commandments for cannibals." The "file" begins with these "commandments", which are followed by an already completely concrete program for the plundering of USSR agriculture, worked out in detail.

At the beginning of this program we read:

"Fundamental economic and political directives for the organisation of economy in the East" (Agricultural Economic Group)

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"The feeding and political purpose of this campaign is:

1. The guaranteeing of food for many years ahead to the German Armed Forces and to the German civilian population."

As you see, Your Honors, a perfectly clear and candid formulation of the aims of the attack on the USSR is given. Of course, it does not exhaust these aims. This aim did not consist of the pillage of provisions alone and this pillage was far from being limited to provisions alone. But this is only an extract from the "file of the agricultural fuehrer", and it was not they alone who received and carried out tasks of pillage.

Altogether, the "file" contains the following sections of a carefully thought out and extremely concrete program for the plunder of the Soviet Union's agriculture. I read the table of contents. Your Honors will find this document on page 68 of the document book.

"1. 12 Commandments
2. Main Agricultural directives.
3. Organization chart.
4. Instructions for the regional agricultural leader
5. Instructions on securing personnel.
6. State Farms: Directives on taking over and managing of State Farms.

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"7. Directives for taking over and managing collective farms.

"8. Agricultural machine depots, directives about the administration.

"9. Directives for bookkeeping.

"10. Furnishing food supplies for the cities.

"11. Schedules of agricultural work.

"12. Price lists."

I am not, Your Honor, going to take up your time reading the whole of this document, consisting of 98 typewritten pages. It has been already presented in full to the Tribunal to be included in the record of the trial.

I am not, Your Honors, going to take up your time reading the whole of this document, consisting of 98 typewritten pages. I present it to the Tribunal in its entirety, for adding to the materials of the trial, as one of numerous proofs of the despoliation and plunder of private, public and state property, prepared and organized by the Major War Criminals on the territory of the USSR.

From this document, already presented to the Tribunal by my American colleagues on the 10th December of last year as USA 147, I shall read only a few short lines. This document is a note of the record of a speech by Rosenberg at a secret conference on the 20th June 1941, dealing with "Questions of the East."

In his speech, Rosenberg stated particularly:

"... In these years the German national feeding problem undeniably heads the German demands on the East, and here the Southern Regions and the Northern Caucasus must help to balance the German food situation. We certainly do not consider ourselves obliged, in these fertile regions, to feed the Russian people as well. We know that this is a cruel necessity, far beyond all humane feelings. It will undoubtedly prove necessary to carry out a large scale evacuation and the Russians are fated to live through some very hard years."

Thus did the leaders of Hitlerite Germany formulate the tasks which they set themselves when preparing the attack on the Soviet Union.

Already in August 1942--that is--on 26 to 28 August--Gauleiter Koch who had just arrived from Hitler's headquarters spoke at the conference in Rovno. The record of this conference was found in Rosenberg's archives. This document was given to us by our American colleagues. It isregistered as 264-PS, but it has not been presented to the Tribunal, and I present it as USSR Exhibit

H0065-0031

No. 284.

I read into the record an excerpt from this record. The members of the Tribunal will find it on page 74 in the document book. I read:

"He (Koch) explained the political situation and his tasks as Reichskommissar" by the following: A free Ukraine does not exist. It must be our goal to have the Ukrainians work for Germany, and not to make the people here happy. The Ukraine will have to deliver what Germany is lacking. This task will have to be accomplished without regard for losses...

"...The Fuehrer has ordered 3 million tons of grain from the Ukraine for the Reich, and they have to be delivered..."

I shall show later to what extent this original figure, - 3 million tons of grain - was exceeded by the Hitlerite plunderers, whose avid appetites grew from month to month.

All these plundering aims had been planned and thought out in advance by the criminal Hitlerite government, theorganisational plan of the special machinery for carrying out organised plunder being worked out, and concrete methods for pillaging the occupied territories being planned.

Directives for the direction of economy

(Green File)

With the Tribunal's permission, I shall read extracts from a secret document, from Reichsmarshall Goering, which was captured by units of the Red Army. This document bears the title: "Directives for the direction of economy" ("Green file") and parts of it have already been mentioned by my American colleagues. This document is presented by the Soviet Prosecution as USSR-10.

On the title page of this document it says, Page 76 of the document book:

Eastern Staff for Economic Leadership

Secret High Command Document

Annotation

The present directives are to be considered as Secret High Command Documents (Documents of State Importance) until X-day; after X-day they will no longer be secret and will beinterned exclusively for official use.

Directives on the subject of economic leadership in the re-occupied Eastern Territories.

Part I. Economic tasks and organization. Berlin, June 1941. Printed by the Supreme Command of the Armed Forces."

As is clear from the text of the document, these "directives" were given out directly before Germany's attack on the USSR and were intended "for the orientation of the military command and the war-economy authorities in the sphere of economic tasks in the Eastern territories about to be occupied."

In setting forth the "main economic tasks", the "directives" state in their first paragraphs:

"1. According to the Fuehrer's order, it is essential to adopt every possible measure for the immediate and complete exploitation, in the interests of Germany, of the Occupied Territories. Any measure liable to hinder the achievement of this purpose should be set aside or cancelled entirely.

"2. The exploitation of the occupied regions should, primararily, be carried out in the economic field controlling food supplies and provisions. To obtain the greatest possible quantity of food and crude oil for Germany - that is the main economic purpose of the campaign. Together with this German form of commerce, all extant food products in the Occupied Territories should be surrendered as far as this is technically possible, in order to safeguard trade in these regions."

I omit part of the excerpt, and I pass on to the next excerpt, which the members of the Tribunal will find on Page 78:

"The idea that order should be restored in the Occupied Territories and their economic life re-established as soon as possible is entirely out of place. On the contrary, our attitude towards different parts of the country should vary very greatly. Order should only be restored in such regions where we can obtain considerable reserves of agricultural products or of crude oil."

I omit the rest of this quotation in order to save time.

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Further this previously worked out plan for the organized plunder of the Soviet Union provided in detail for the removal from the USSR to Germany of all raw materials all stocks and stores of goods found, and also for the general plundering of the civilian population. I cite for this contention excerpts from this document, so that I shall not hvae to read the whole document in full. The members of the Tribunal will find the excerpts on page 83 of the document book.

"All raw material essential to us, all semi-manufactured and finished products should be withdrawn from commerce by means of orders, requisitions and confiscations."

Page 88:

"The immediate collection and transportation to Germany of platinum, magnesium and rubber. From the section 'Raw Material and the Exploitation of Commercial Resources'.)

Page 87, reverse side:

"Food products discovered in the combat and rear zones, as well as the products for personal use and clothing are of the utmost importance in the administration of the military and economic department."

Page 83 reverse side:

In the section of the Directives entitled "The Organization of Economy" we find a specially formed apparatus with wide ramifications which was to carry out this organized plunder of the USSR. I shall read a series of excerpts from this section. The members of the Tribunal will find it on page 79 of the document book.

"A. General questions.

To guarantee a single economic leadership in the theater of military activities, as well as in the administrative areas which shall be established, the Reichsmarshal has organized:

"An Eastern Staff for Economic Leadership; subordinated directly to him, and headed by a Representative of Reichsmarshal State-Secretary Koerner...".

Second excerpt:

"The orders of the Reichsmarshal concern all economic spheres, including food supply and rural economy."

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In directing your attention to these two excerpts, your Honors, I consider it definitively established that the defendant Goering was not only personally at the head of the preparations for the plunder of private, public and state property, but later on directly led the vast apparatus specially formed for these criminal purposes.

You can judge of the plan of construction of this apparatus, for instance, by the following extracts from the "Green File". I read:

"Organization of Economic Administration:

"B. Theater of Military Activities.

1. The military and economic establishments of the Eastern Economic Staff, in so far as their activities cover the theater of military activities are incorporated in the Army Staffs...

a/ In the rear of the Army Groups:

One economic inspection apiece at the Chief Commands of the Army Groups of the Rear.

One or several Economic Commands at the Security Divisions.

One Economic Group apiece at the Commands of the Armies in the Field.

b/ In the rear of the Army:

One Economic Section apiece (or one signal Service liaison officer from the Administrative Department in charge of Economy and Armaments).

One Economic Section apiece for the Field Command attached to the Army of the Region; in addition, as and when necessary, Economic Commands are sent, to the Army Regions, who are subordinate, where the Army is concerned, to the Commander-in-Chief of the Army."

Further on, in paragraph 4 of this same section, under the title "Structure of the Individual Economic Institutions", the whole plan of construction of the Eastern Economic Staff is cited as follows. I shall cite it in my own words in order to save time. The members of the Tribunal will find the document to which I refer on Page 79 reverse side, in the document book: Chief of the economic staff with the leadership group; group La, in charge of industrial supplies and agriculture, running "the whole of agricultural production and also the supply of provisions for the army.";

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Group B, in charge of industry, raw materials, forestry, financial and banking economy, property and trade;

Group M, in charge of armaments industry economy and transport economy;

"Economic inspectorates" attached to army groups, directing the "economic exploitation of the rear area";

"Economic commands", organized "in the zone of each security division", consisting of special officers and some specialists in the different fields of the work and also with special subdivisions" for the maintenance of the means of production "and for the "conservation of raw materials".

"Economic groups attached to the field commands", among whose duties is "The supply of the current needs of the troops stationed within the sphere of activity of the field command and also the preparation of the economic exploitation of the country in the interests of war economy". To these economic groups were attached specialists in the exploitation of labour, in food production and agriculture, industrial economy and general economic questions;

"Economic detachments", attached to the Supreme Command of the Army, with special technical battalions and platoons, and also special "intelligence subdivisions for industrial economy, particularly for raw materials and mineral oil, and subdivisions for discovering and guarding agricultural produce and machiner, including tractors".

This same plan and structure also provides for special technical subdivisions for mineral oil -- battalions and platoons -- and also so-called companies for mining industry.

Thus, under the direct control of the defendant Goering, a whole army of plunderers of all ranks and specialities was provided for, prepared, trained and drilled in advance for the organized pillage and looting of the USSR's national property.

I will not take up time, your Honors, by reading the whole text of the "Green File". I shall limit myself to enumerating its remaining sections, which bear the following titles: Page 77 in the document book:

"Carrying out of individual economic tasks."
"Economic transport."
"Problems of military protection of economy."
"Procurement of supplies for the troops out of the resources of the country

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"Utilization of man power, particularly of the local population."
"Trophies of war, paid labor; captured material; prize courts."
"Economic objectives of war industries."
"Raw materials and utilization of goods available."
"Finance and credit."
"Foreign trade and clearings."
"Price control."

Thus the plunder of absolutely every branch of the USSR's national economy was provided for.

To conclude, I will read into the record Keitel's order, dated the 16 June 1941, in which, six days before the attack on the USSR, he ordered all military units of the German army to be ready to execute all the directives of the "Green File."

I will now read this order: You will find this, Your Honors, on page 89, the reverse side.

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"By direction of the Fuehrer the Reichsmarshal has issued the "Directives" for the Administration of Economy" for the territories to be occupied.

"These directives were intended for the guidance of the military command and economic agencies concerning the economic tasks within theEastern territories to be occupied. They contain direction on how the resources of the country should be exploited for the supply of the Army, and order Army units to assist the economic agencies. Army units will comply with these directions and orders.

"The immediate and full exploitation of the occupied territories in the interest of Germany's war economy, especially in the field of food and fuel supply, is of extreme importance for the further conduct of the war."

For this purpose it is required:

1. That the discovered supplies of food, raw materials and fuel be used by the Army only in case it is required by the military situation and the execution of military tasks. Truck tractors must not be taken away from the tractor-stations and the supplies of oil, discovered there, must not be used.

2. That the supplies not used by the Army, be protected from theft and purposeless disposition prior to their removal.

3. That the economic agencies, created by the Economy and Armaments Administration in the zone of operations have effective aid from all Army units and military establishments. Provided the military situation permits the demands of the economic agencies should be met as far as possible with respect to:

a) the supplying of guards for large warehouses and industries (oil and others).

b) the procurement of labor, horse-drawn vehicles and trucks, and, if need be, also fuel for the transportation of grain to large elevators.

c) the provision of available transportation facilities for the shipment to Germany of all goods in short supply.

H0065-0038

I omit the second part of this order in which is concretely mentioned how the directives of the "Green File" should be executed, and I read only the last paragraph of the order:

"With the help of the field and local headquarters, set up in the most important agricultural and oil bearing districts, the exploitation of the country must be carried out on a wide scale.

Chief of Staff of the Supreme Command

of the Armed Forces

Keitel."

The final sentence of this document, which says that "the exploitation of the country must be carried out on a wide scale", was taken up by units of the German army for carrying it out, and the occupied regions of the USSR were, from the very first days of the war, subjected to the most merciless plunder.

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In confirmation of this, I shall present to then Tribunal later a series of original German documents, orders, directives, instructions, decrees, and so forth, coming from military chiefs of various ranks and titles.

Meanwhile, to finish with the "Green File," I may in conclusion state that this striking document is conclusive evidence of the remarkable qualifications for plunder and vast experience in brigandage of the Hitlerite conspirators.

The execution of the program of pillage and brigandage.

The program for plundering the occupied territories of the Soviet Union, conceived on a wide scale and elaborated in detail by the conspirators, began to be put into practice literally from the very first days of the attack on the USSR.

Apart from the organized plunder carried out by the vast apparatus specially formed for this purpose, an apparatus consisting of all kinds of "agricultrual leaders," "inspectors," "specialists in economics," "technical and intelligence batallions and companies," "economic groups and detachments," "military agronomists," and so forth, the so-called "material interest" of the German soldiers and officers, who received unlimited possibilities for robbing the civilian population and sending their booty to Germany, was all widely encourage by the Hitlerite government and the Supreme Command of the German Army.

The universal and general plundering of the population of the towns and villages of the occupied territories of the USSR and the mass removal to Germany of the personal property of Soviet citizens, and also property collected from cooperative and state farms, and property of the State, was carried out wherever the German Fascist aggressors appeared, according to a plan thought out well in advance.

I pass on, your Honors, to the presentation of individual Soviet Government documents on this question.

Notes of the Peoples Commissar for Foreign Affairs:

A few months after Hitlerite Germany's treacherous attack on the USSR, the Soviet Government had already received the series of incontrovertible data about the war crimes committed by the Hitlerite armies in the Soviet territories occupied by them.

HO065-0040

My colleagues have already presented to the Tribunal as USSR Exhibit 51, a note of the Peoples Commissar for Foreign Affairs of the USSR, Molotov, dated the 6th of January 1942.

In order to avoid repetition and in order to save time, I shall read only a few excerpts from this note which have a direct bearing on the subject of my presentation. You will find the paragraphs underlined on page 99 of the reverse side:

"Every step of the German Fascist army and its allies on the occupied Soviet territory of the Ukraine and Moldavia, Byelo-Russia and Lithuania, Latvia and Esthonia, the Karelo-Finnish territory and the Russian Districts and regions is marked by the ruin or destruction of countless material and cultural values."

The last paragraph of this quotation:

"In the villages occupied by German authorities the peaceful farming population is subjected to unrestrained depredation and robbery. The farmers are deprived of their property, acquired by whole decades of persistent toil, deprived of their houses, cattle, grain, clothing -- of everything, down to the last little shirt of their children and the last hadful of grain. In many instances the rural population, including old people, women and children, are driven out of their dwellings by the Germans as soon as they occupy the village and are compelled to seek shelter in mud huts, dugouts, the forest, or even under the open sky. In broad daylight the invaders strip the clothing and footgear from anyone they meet on the road, including children, savagely ill-treating those who try to protest or offer ary kind of resistance to such highway robbery.

"In the villages of the Rostov and Voroshilovgrad Regions in the Ukraine now freed by the Red Army, the farmers were plundered time and time again by the invaders as successive German army units passed through the given locality and each unit renewed the searches, lootings, and executions for failure to deliver up provisions. The same thing took place in the Moscow, Kalinin, Tula, Orel, Leningrad, and other regions, from which the remnants of the German troops are now being driven by the Red Army."

H0065-0041

In order to save time I shall not read the next paragraphs of this note, and only in my own words shall report to the Tribunal. A whole series of concrete established facts of the looting of the peaceful population of different regions in the Soviet Union are being quoted in this note, and the names of the victims of these lootings are directly quoted in this. Since all these cases are very similar one to another, I will limit my presentation only by a short quotation from this note of Commissar Molotov.

The members of the Tribunal will find this on page 100 in the document book.

"The marauding proclivities of the German officers and soldiers have spread to all the Soviet areas they have seized. The German authorities have legitimatized marauding in their armies and encourage looting and violence. The German Government sees in this practice the realization of their bandit principle that every German combatant must feel "a personal interest in the war." Thus, in a confidential order of July 1, 1941, addressed to all commanders of propaganda squads in the German army and discovered by Red Army troops when they routed the 68th German Infantry Division, explicit instructions are given to 'foster in every officer and soldier of the German army the feeling that he has a material interest at stake in the war.' Orders of the same kind instigating the army to mass looting and murder of the civil population are issued by the armies of the countries fighting on the side of Germany as well.

"On the German-Soviet front, and especially at the approaches to Moscow, more and more Fascist officers and soldiers are appearing dressed in pilfered clothes, their pockets crammed with stolen goods and their tanks stuffed with women's and children's wearing apparel that they have torn from the bodies of their victims. The German army is becoming more and more an army of ravenous thieves and marauders, who are looting and sacking flourishing towns and villages of the Soviet Union, ravaging and destroying the property and belongings of the laboring population of our villages and towns, the fruit of its honest toil. These are facts testifying to the

H0065-0042

extreme moral depravity and degeneracy of the Hitlerite army, whose looting, thievery and marauding have earned it the contempt and wrathful execrations of the whole Soviet people."

Several months later, on the 27th of April 1942, in connection with the information which continued to come in regarding the crimes committed by the German Fascist armies, the People's Commissar for Foreign Affairs of the USSR, Molotov, published for the second time a note on the monstrous crimes, atrocities and acts of violence of the German Fascist invaders in the occupied Soviet areas, and the responsibility of the German Government and military command for these crimes.

THE PRESIDENT: General, what do you mean by "published?"

MR. SHEYNIN: What I mean is that this note was first sent to all the governments with whom the USSR Government maintained diplomatic relations, and, furthermore, the text of this note was published in the Soviet official press.

This document has already been presented by the Soviet Prosecution as USSR Exhibit 51. I also, in very brief form, shall read a few excerpts from this document which have a direct bearing on the subject of my presentation.

THE PRESIDENT: Perhaps we had better adjourn now, and you can read it after the adjournment.

(A recess wac taken until 1400 hours).

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Official transcript of the International Military Tribunal in the matter of The United States of America, the French Republic, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics against Hermann Wilhelm Goering et al, defendants, sitting at Nurnberg, Germany on February 20 1946, at 1400-1700, Lord Justice Lawrence presiding.

THE MARSHAL: May it please the Court: I desire to announce the defendant Streicher will be absent on account of illness.

THE PRESIDENT: The Tribunal will adjourn.

(A recess was taken)

THE PRESIDENT: Owing to the delay the Tribunal will sit until half past five tonight without further adjournment.

Yes, Colonel.

COLONEL SHEYNIN: I had been reading into the record excerpts from a note, and in order to save time in presenting this information I shall try to quote only the few most essential excerpts from this note.

I read the following excerpts. The last paragraph on page forty-four of my presentation in Russian.

The appendix to Special Order No. 43761/41 of the Operative Department of the General Staff of the German army states:

"It is imperative to acquire clothing through compulsory imposition on the population of the occupied regions, resorting to any means for this purpose. It is most essential to appropriate wollen and leather gloves, coats, vests, and scarves, padded vests and trousers, leather and felt boots, and puttees."

The orders of a number of routed German units quote the following instructions of the Command.

"Property such as scales, sacks, grain, salt, kerosene, benzine, lamps, pots and pans, oilcloths, window blinds, curtains, rugs, phonographs, and records must be turned into the Commandant's office. Persons guilty of violating the present order will be shot."

In the town of Istra, Moscow Region, the invaders "confiscated" New Year's tree ornaments and toys. In the Shakhovskaya railway station they organized the "delivery" by the inhabitants of children's underwear, wall clocks and samovars. In the districts as yet under the rule of the invaders, the searching and plundering of the population, already reduced to pauperism

by the acts of banditry which have not ceased from the very first hour of the appearance of the German troops, are still continuing."

I omit the rest of that paragraph and conclude the quotation with the last paragraph.

"The universal nature of the brigandage planned by the Hitler government, on which the German Command is endeavouring to base the supply of its army and rear, is characterized by the following facts: In only 25 districts of the Tula Region the invaders appropriated from Soviet citizens 14,048 cows, 11,860 hogs, 28,459 sheep, 213,678 chickens, geese and ducks, and destroyed 25,465 beehives."

I omit the remainder of this quotation concerning the appropriations from twenty-five districts of the Tula Region, Your Honors.

In the notes read by me, only a few facts are stated of the innumerable crimes and cases of plunder committed by the Hitlerites on Soviet soil.

With the permission of the Tribunal I shall now present several German documents from which you will see how the German Commanders and officials themselves characterized their soldiers' behaviour.

I shall read later frank statements of the German-Fascist leaders to the effect that German soldiers and officers should not be hindered in their marauding activities. It is natural that under these conditions the moral disintegration of the German-Fascist armies should reach its culminating point. Things reached such a point that the Hitlerites began to plunder each other in accordance with the well-known Russian proverb "A thief stole a cudgel from a thief."

May I quote further from the document which I present to the Tribunal as USSR-285? Here is an extract from a report of the German District Commissar of Zhitomir to the Commissar-General of Zhitomir dated the 30th of November 1943. You will find the document to which I refer on page ninety-three in the document book, and I read:

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"...already before the German administration left Zhitomir, it could be observed that the troops stationed there broke into the apartments of Reich Germans and appropriated everything that was of any value. Even the personal belongings of these Germans still working in their offices was stolen. When the town was recaptured it was established that the German lodgings were hardlytouched by the local population, but that the troops which had just begun to enter the town had already started to pillage the billets and factories ..."

I read the second excerpt from the same document:

"The soldiers are not satisfied with taking all useful equipment, but they partly destroyed the remaining items; used valuable furniture for fires; although there was sufficient cut wood...."

Now I shall read into the record an excerpt from a report of the German District Commissar of the town of Korostyshev to the Commissar-General of Zhitomir. The members of the Tribunal may refer to the excerpt on page 94 in the document file.

"...the behavior of German soldiers, unfortunately, was bad. Unlike the Russians they broke into the storehouses even when the front line was still far away. Grain, including the stocks of seed, was stolen in enormous quantities. That might have been tolerated with regard to combat units....Upon the return of our troops to Popelnaya, the storehouses were broken into immediately. 'Gebitz' and 'Kreislandwirt' nailed up the doors again, but the soldiers, however, broke in once more."

I read into the record other excerpts from the same document:

"...The 'Kreislandwirt' reported to me that the dairy farm was plundered by retreating units."

And the second excerpt:

"Thus the cooperative store was plundered in the presence of Ukrainians, and soldiers, among other things, took with them also all the cash in the store.,.."

Then the third excerpt:

"...On the 9th and 10th of this month the guards of the field-gendarmer

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were posted at the cooperative store. These guards could not resist the onslaught of the soldiers...."

And the last excerpt:

"...Pigs and fowls were slaughtered in the most irresponsible manner and taken away by the soldiers. The troops themselves presented a disastrous appearance."

It is thus, your Honors, that the conduct of the German soldiers is characterized by a German Commissar himself in his official report.

The impartiality of this description need not be doubted, all the more so as it is very colourfully supplemented by an official report of the German "Ukrainian Company for Procuring Supplies for Agriculture," addressed to the Commissar-General of Zhitomir. Here is how this report describes the results of a raid by German soldiers on the company's premises:

"...The Office was in an incredible and devastated condition."

Second excerpt: "...A private house on the Hauptstrasse No.57 (20 rooms) bore a terrifying appearance. Carpets and mats were missing, and there were no more upholstered armchairs and couches or beds with spring mattresses, chairs, or wooden armchairs."

I skip a few lines. The condition of all those residential buildings is hard to describe, and I omit two more excerpts from the document and continue.

Such, your Honors, is the "cry of the heart" of the German brigands of the "Company for the Economic Mastery of the Ukraine", who in their turn complain about the brigands in the German Army.

In order to show it was not only in the towns of Zhitomir and of Korostyshov that such occurrences took place, I shall quote yet another report, this time by the Commissar of the Kazatinsky district, which literally states the following, and I quote:

"...The German soldiers stole food, cattle, and conveyances."

After this laconic though significant introduction, there follow no less significant details.

"Threatening him with a pistol, the Lance Corporal demanded the keys of the barn from the District Commissar. In reply to my statement that the

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"keys were in my pocket, he yelled 'Give me the key', dragged out the pistol, stuck it against my chest, and shouted: 'I shall shoot you -- you are a saboteur', and added a few more swearwords to his remark. He forcibly searched my pocket and seized the key, saying 'I alone give orders. You Sonderfuehrer, or whatever else you call yourself, are only allowed to send eggs and things to the Fatherland.' This occurred in the presence of numerous Germans and Ukrainians."

In another report of the Chief of the Head Department, Dr. Moisich, to the Commissar General of Zhitomir, dated the 4th of December 1943 -- for the sake of saving time I shall not read it into the record. All these documents are being presented in their original form to the Tribunal by our American colleagues, under number 288-PS. They have not been submitted to the Tribunal before.

I shall not quote a series of similar documents which are in the Soviet Prosecution's possession, because what I have already read suffices to characterise the conduct of the German soldiers.

It is easy to imagine what was the attitude of these soldiers to the property of the Soviet inhabitants and to that of the Soviet public and state institutions.

I will now, your Honors, proceed to reading excerpts from the official reports of the Extraordinary State Commission in reference to crimes of German usurpers and their adherents.

I ask the Tribunal to permit me, in order to save time, to read only the briefest excerpts from this report, so that I can render it in my own words.

I will read an excerpt from the communication of the Extraordinary State Commission dealing with the destruction, looting and atrocities perpetrated by the Hitlerites in the city of Rovno and in the region of Rovno, submitted to the Tribunal as No. USSR-45. The part which deals with these acts is stated as follows, and I quote:

"During the entire period of their stay in Rovno and the Rovno region, Hitlerite officers, men and civil servants unrestrainedly plundered the peaceful Soviet citizens and looted the property of cultural Educational Institutions.

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I shall now quote an actual series of concrete acts, which were mentioned in a report of the Extraordinary State Commission, regarding the atrocities committed by the Hitlerites in Kiev, submitted to the Tribunal as No. USSR-9. This particularly emphasizes the following, that the Hitlerites in Kiev plundered the peaceful population. I quote brief extracts:

"...The German occupational forces in the city of Kiev plundered and carried off into Germany the equipment of industrial undertakings; the buildings themselves were blown up and burned."

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Further there is a testimony of the dean of KIEV-PETCHORSKY Monastery, who related about the plundering of the peaceful population.

Following the directives of the criminal German Government and the Supreme Command of the German Armed Forces, the satellites of Hitlerite Germany also took part in plundering and other crimes.

Rumanian troops who temporarily occupied Odessa, according to directives of their German masters, together with German Armed Forces, plundered this flourishing city. The report of the Extraordinary State Commission concerning "the crimes committed in Odessa"reads in part as follows:

"Rumanians have caused great damages to municipal economy of Odessa during their occupation....

.....German-Rumanian aggressors have confiscated from co-operative farms and co-operative farmers and removed to Germany 1,042,013 centners of grain, 45,227 horses, 87,646 head of cattle, 31,821 pigs, and so forth."

In the Report of the Extraordinary State Commission on the "damages caused by the German fascist aggressors to industry, municipal economy, and cultural educational institutions of the Stalino Province", presented to the Tribunal as Document No. USSR-2, gives also numerous data on the plunder and removal to Germany of the various factory equipment of this very important industrial region. With the Tribunal's permission, I shall not quote any excerpts from this report of the Extraordinary State Commission, and I omit those parts. For the benefit of the interpeters: I pass to page 55.

I have quoted only a few of the communications imparted by the Extraordinary State Commission on certain Ukraine regions. This flourishing republic was subjected to unrestrained looting by the Hitlerites. The Hitlerite conspirators considered the Ukraine as one of the "choicest bits" and plundered her with an exceptional greed.

I wish to read several documents as a proof of the above:

Rosenberg's letter to the Reichsleiter Bormann dated 17 October 1944.

This document which has already been submitted on 17 December by the United States Prosecution under No. USA-338, states that "Eastern Central Trading Co. of the rural supply and demand" sent to Germany in the period of 1943 up to 31 March 1944 only the following, and I quote:

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"Cereals	-	9,200,000 Tons
Meat & meatproducts	-	622,000 Tons
Oil seed	-	950,000 Tons
Butter	-	208,000 Tons
Sugar	-	400,000 Tons
Fodder	-	2,500,000 Tons
Potatoes		3,200,000 Tons, and so forth

Thus reported the defendant Rosenberg to Hitler's closest assistant on his "Agricultural Achievements."

It must be noted, that during the first year of the war the appetite of the Hitlerites in plundering the Ukraine was so great, that it awakened a certain misgiving even among themselves.

I will read an excerpt from the letter of the Inspector of Armament in the Ukraine, addressed to the General of Infantry, Thomas, Chief of the Armament Section OKH. The letter is dated 2 December 1941. This document has been submitted to the Tribunal by the United States Prosecution on 14 December under the No. U.S.A. 290. I read a short excerpt:

"The exportations of agricultural surplus from the Ukraine for the purpose of supplying the Reich, can only be realized if the internal consumption in the Ukraine is brought down to the minimum. This can be attained by the following measures: 1. Extermination of surplus consumers (Jews, the populations of large Ukrainian towns, which, like Kiev, receive no food supplies anyway). 2. Through a systematic reduction of food rations of the Ukrainians - the inhabitants of other towns. 3. Reduction of food consumption by the peasant population."

Having outlined this program, the author explains further:

"If the Ukrainian is needed for work, we must provide for his physical existence, not for any sentimental reasons, but merely out of rational business necessity." I omit the next paragraph of this quotation.

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However, the Reichskommissar for the Ukraine, Koch, steadily continued to carry out the policy of ruthless plundering of the Ukraine. In due course I will submit to you numerous new documents also originals, to substantiate the above. The policy of Koch met with full approval of the Hitlerite Government.

It is worthy of note, that at the beginning of the war the plundering of the occupied territories of the USSR was organised in accordance with the directives contained in the "Green File" already mentioned.

I submit to the Tribunal as Exhibit USSR-13 a letter by Goering of 6 September 1941, on the "subject: Inspection concerning seizure and utilization of raw materials", in which he wrote, among other things, as follows: The Tribunal will read it in the Document Book.

"The war situation demands that the supplies of raw materials which have been found in the recently captured Eastern territories, be made available for the German war economy with the utmost speed. "The directives for the management of economy in the Eastern occupied territores" (green file) will be the guide for this purpose. I omit the last part of this quotation.

Later however, when the Germans set up their so-called Civil Administrat and organised a number of special economic bodies in several occupied territories, and in particular in the Ukraine, a squabble began between the numerous German military and civil bodies and organisation, each of which was engaged in plundering the occupied territories.

Rosenberg, as Reich Minister for the Eastern Occupied Territories began to insist that all military and economic organizations in the Ukraine were to be liquidated and their functions transferred to German Civil Administration.

I submit to the Tribunal the memorandum for the report on this subject for State Secretary Koerner, dated 3 December 1943, as Exhibit USSR-180.

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"1. Economic administration in the occupied Eastern territories.

"2. General economic staff for the occupied territories.

1. In a letter to the Reich Marshal, dated 20 November 1943, copies of which were sent to the Chief of Staff of the OKW, and the Director of the Party Chancellory, Minister Rosenberg has made the following demands:

"a. Dissolution of the military economic offices still in existence.

"b. Abolition of the office of Leader of the Army Group Economic Departments whose military functions will again devolve on the Chief of Supply.

"c. In case the office of the Leaders of the Army Group Economic Departments is not abolished: to discontinue the practice of the same specialists working both in the Reich Commissariat and under the Chiefs of the Army Group Economic Departments."

I omit part of the quotation, which is in the memorandum for the report; and further in the same memorandum, there are several objections which were sent by General Keitel. General Stapf, in his objections, criticizes Rosenberg's suggesti and suggests retaining the economic leaders in the east.

And now, with permission of the Tribunal, I present as USSR Exhibit 173, another original document which is a covering letter by the "Permanent Deputy of the Reich Minister for the Occupied Eastern Territories," addressed to State Secretary Koerner on the same subject. Written suggestions of Rosenberg were appended to this letter in which, once again, Rosenberg insisted that the entire economic activities be placed under his control. In as much as this is a rather long document, and I present it in the original, I ask your permission not to rea it in as much as in substance it is exactly what I already reported to the Tribur I omit two pages of my presentation and I will pass on to page 62.

Evidently Rosenberg did not receive the desired answer for his proposals and, therefore, on 24 January, Rosenberg again approached Goering with a letter on the same subject. I offer this letter in evidence as Exhibit USSR 179. In this letter Rosenberg suggests: I shall read into the record a short quotation. The Tribunal will find this on page 151 in the document book.

"...in the interest of the most frictionless and personnel-saving work possible, to dissolve the Economic Staff East with its subordinate agencies and to transfer to the administration under me the economic administration in the occupied eastern territories...."

To this letter, Goering replied by a letter of 14 February, which I offer in evidence as part of the same exhibit USSR-179. I quote:

"Dear Party Member Rosenberg:

"Your letter of 24 January 1944 in regard to the economic administration in the occupied eastern territories has reached me in the meantime. Since the Reich Commissariat Ukraine in particular has become almost exclusively army territory," --I am talking about the Red Army offense which was started in this period -- "I believe it advisable to postpone our conference on the future formation of the economic administration until the operational situation is completely clarified."

Thus, your Honors, Rosenberg's ambitions met with resistance on the part of other German authorities who stubbornly refused to give up such an attractive "economic activity."

In his turn, Rosenberg refused to yield and persisted in insisting on his demands. I now offer in evidence the following document as Exhibit USSR 173, whi is a letter from Rosenberg to Goering of 6 March 1944. In this letter, Rosenberg referring to his experience in Bielo Russia, once again insists on his proposals It is a long text. I shall not read it in as much as it was presented to the Tribunal in toto, but Goering still continued to have his doubts and he would not decide the question in favor of Rosenberg; and under the circumstances, the latter has in his letter on 6 April 1944, once again addressed a communication to Goering with reference to the experience had in Bielo Russia. This document I submit to the Tribunal as Exhibit USSR 176.

May I also omit reading into the record, since it is mentioned, but there are certain motives mentioned in this letter which are not of great interest to us now. I omit page 65 and pass on to page 66.

Thus, your Honors, the Red Army had already begun to deliver its last crippling blows on the German fascist hordes, but the Hitlerite brigands continu their crontroversy in their frenzy of dividing the spoils.

I believe I need not prove that while this haggling continued, the occupied territories were feverishly looted by the German authorities, both military and civil.

Now, your Honors, I show in brief and quote a few excerpts from the report of the Extraordinary State Commission, concerning the crimes committed by the

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Hitlerite invaders in Lithuanian, Latvian and Estonian Soviet Socialist Republic which too were subjected to merciless plundering.

All these reports have been already presented to the Tribunal by the Soviet prosecution. The report of the Extraordinary State Commission on the crimes of the Hitlerites in the Lithuanian Socialist Republic, among other things, is mentioned, and I quote:

"As the result of the managment of the Hitlerite invaders, according to incomplete data, from only 14 districts of the Lithuanian SSR, the number of livestock and poultry decreased by 136,140 horses, 565,995 cattle, 463,340 pigs, 594,492 sheep, 996,000 chickens, and 424,178 geese and ducks "as compared to the years 1940, 1941 ..."

I shall now quote excerpts from the report of the Extraordinary State Commiss on the crimes committed by the German invaders in the Latvian Soviet Socialist Republic. The quotation is on page 68, second paragraph:

"The Germans plundered the Tractor and Farm Machinery Stations throughout Latvia and according to figures which are far from complete, sent away into Germany 700 tractors, 180 motor vehicles, 4,057 ploughs, 2,815 cultivators, 3,532 harrows ..." " and so forth.

During the period of German occupation, the Germans confiscated and drove away to Germany 107,000 horses, 31,000 cows, 214,000 pigs, and 790,000 head of poultry.

Further, I shall read an excerpt from the communication of the Extraordinary State Commission relative to crimes in Estonia, and I read:

"The German invaders plundered the rural population of Estonia without restrain This plunder took the form of imposing on the peasants the compulsory deliveries of various kinds of farm products."

The scale for the deliveries of farm products set up by the Germans, was tremendous."

I omit part of the quotation and I go on to another page, second paragraph.

"The Germans confiscated and drove away to Germany 107,000 horses, 31,000 cows, 214,000 pigs, 790,000 head of poultry. They plundered about 50,000 bee hives."

I omit one more excerpt and I read the last one.

"The Hitlerites took away 1,000 threshing machines, 500 threshing machine motors 700 motors for driving belts, 350 tractors and 24,781 other agricultural machines

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which belonged to the individual peasants."

Your Honors, a similar policy of plundering of private, public and national property was carried out by the German Fascist invaders also in the occupied territories of Byelorussia, Moldavia, the Karelo-Finnish SSR and the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic.

Various military units and organizations in different districts of the USSR at all stages of the war employed the same methods of plunder in accordance with the same criminal plan and pursuing the same criminal aims. This plan was mapped out; these aims were determined; these crimes were organized by the major war criminals who are now in the dock.

The USSR Prosecution has at its disposal several tens of thousands of documents exposing the crimes of the Hitlerites in plundering collective and state farms, villages and towns, as well as the peaceful

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population of the German occupied territories. The presentation of all these numerous documents to the Tribunal would require such a long period of time that it would only complicate the trial. For this reason, with the Tribunal's permission, I will not quote any further decrees or reports of the Extraordinary State Commission or individual regions in the Republic, but I shall pass on to reading into the record the resume report by the Extraordinary State Commission relative to the material damage done by the German Fascists to the state enterprises and establishments, collective farms, public organizations and individual citizens of the USSR. This document is being presented to the Tribunal, and it is USSR-35.

I shall read into the record only those parts of the report which have a direct bearing on the subject of my presentation. It is stated in the document, page 71:

"The German Fascist aggressors pillaged 98,000 collective farms, 1,876 state farms and 2,890 machine and tractor stations. There were killed and shipped to Germany 7 million horses, 17 million head of cattle, 20 million pigs, 27 million sheep and goats and 110 million head of poultry. The State Extraordinary Commission has reckoned the damage done to the national economy of the Soviet Union and to individual villagers and townspeople at 679 milliard roubles reckoned at the official prices current in 1941 as this:

	Milliard Roubles
1. State concerns and institutions	287
2. Collective farms	181
3. Villagers and townspeople	192
4. Cooperatives, trade unions, and other public organizations	19."

I omit the following parts of this official report, in which it is stated how this damage is divided among separate Soviet Republics, and I pass on to the fourth paragraph, in which it is stated about the destruction of collective farms, state farms, and machine tractor

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stations. In order to shorten the presentation, I select out of this part only a few separate excerpts.

The German Fascists, when burning the village and hamlets, plundered the inhabitants of these villages completely.

Further concrete information is given on plundering in Kamenetz-Podolsk, in the Kursk region, and the collective farm for the labor in the region of Krasnodar, and the labor in collective farms was started in the Mortkovo and Toltchkovo districts and others. It is also mentioned in this report about the damage which was suffered by the Soviet farms, that is, to state-owned farms, and in particular it was indicated that the German Fascist intruders shipped out of collective farms stores of agricultural products, destroyed farm buildings, and other excerpts.

"No. 62 horse farm in the Poltava district, as a result of the German occupation, lost its stock of Russo-American trotting brood mares. Up to the war, this stud farm had 670 brood mares. The Germans acted in the same way in regard to other breeding farms."

I omit the remaining excerpt of this particular part, and I pass on to paragraph 6, which deals with the mass looting of Soviet citizens' property by the Germans.

"In all the republics, districts and territories of the Soviet Union which were occupied, the Fascist German invaders looted the property of the rural and city population, stealing valuables, property, clothing, and household articles and imposing fines, taxes and forced payments on the peaceful population."

Further in the same part a whole series of concrete facts of robbing the Soviet citizens in Smolensk in the Orel, in Leningrad Province, Demyansk and Litchkovsk Provinces, and so forth. With the Tribunal's permission, I omit two pages of my presentation and at the end of page 76 I read the following paragraph.

"The plundering of the Soviet population by the German aggressors was being carried on in all of the Soviet territory which was occupied without limit.

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"The Extraordinary State Commission has undertaken the task of estimating the damage done to the Soviet citizens by the occupation authorities, and has established that the German Fascist invaders had burnt down and destroyed approximately 4,000,000 dwelling houses, which represented the personal property of members of collective farms, workers and employees, had confiscated from them one and one-half million horses, 9 million head of cattle, 12 million hogs, 13 million sheep and goats, and had also taken away an enormous quantity of all kinds of household goods and chattels."

The above diplomatic notes and reports of the Extraordinary State Commission show the crimes committed by the Hitlerites in the occupied territories of the USSR. These crimes had been organized by the Defendants.

The fact that Goering, in his capacity as Reich Marshal and Trustee for the Four Year Plan of the Hitlerite Government, was directly in charge of all the operations of the German military and civil authorities for the preparation and the execution of despoliation of the occupied territories, has been clearly shown by the documents already presented by me. Nevertheless, I beg the indulgence of the Tribunal to read the final document on this matter, that is, the decree issued by Hitler on 29 June 1941.

A copy of this decree was kindly presented to us by the American Prosecution, and it has not been presented before; and therefore I present it to the Tribunal as USSR-287. It is the Fuehrer's decree, and it will read as follows. I read.

"Fuehrer's Decree concerning the Organization of Economy in the recently occupied Eastern Territories of 29 June 1941.

1. In the newly occupied eastern territories, Reich Marshall Hermann Goering, as the Trustee of the Four Year Plan, will, for the benefit of the German war economy, employ within his respective powers all means necessary for the utmost exploitation of the supplies discovered and economic potentials as well as for the development of economic forces.

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2. For this purpose he is also authorised to give direct orders to military authorities in the newly occupied eastern territories.

3. The present decree will become effective as from today. It will be made public by special order as on 29 June 1941."

However, the granting of exclusive powers to Goering does not, in any way, mean that the other Defendants took part only passively in the organization of the plunder of the occupied territories. All of them, jointly and severally, feverishly worked to attain these aims. Frank robbed the Polish people; Rosenberg managed things in the Ukraine and in the other occupied territories of the USSR, Sauckel and Seyss-Inquart were busy here and there; Speer and Funk made schemes for and carried out the predatory measures within the fields of the Ministries of Economics, and Keitel within the field of the armed forces.

In this connection I should like to submit to the Tribunal two more documents relating to Keitel's economic activity. These documents, your Honor

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in the original are being present to the Tribunal as Exhibit USSR-175. On 29 August 1942, Keitel, in his capacity of Chief of Staff of the Armed Forces, issued the following order under No. 002865/42-CC regarding procurement of supplies for the armed forces: I shall read only two short excerpts from this order. Your Honor will find that on page 181 in the document book. I read:

"The supply situation of the German people requires that the Armed Forces do everything possible in order to alleviate it. The possibilities to do so exist to a large extent in the zones of operations, and in the occupied territories both in the East and in the West.

"As a first requirement, it must be stated that far more supplies and forage should be procured there than has been the case up to now."

The second excerpt:

"The attainment of this aim at whatever the cost, i.e., that also in this field the armed forces should create the decisive conditions for the achievement of victory, must become the pride, and the honorable duty of all the administrative departments."

In the memorandum of the section chiefs (Referenten) Klare and Dr. Dr. Bergmann, dated 19 November 1942, under the heading "Most Secret Subject; Procurement of Supplies for the Armed Forces", I submit this memorandum in the original to the Tribunal under the same number, USSR-175, and we come across the following estimation of the results achieved by the above-mentioned order by Keitel. I now read into the record only the first paragraph of this memorandum. You will find, Your Honor, the document on page 186:

"By order of the Fuehrer, the Chief of Staff of the Armed Forces, having explained in the attached order of 29 August 1942, that the Armed Forces must, as far as possible, contribute to the task of securing the supply situation of the German people, must endeavor in their turn in the occupied territories not only to secure locally food supplies for the armies, but also to procure the bulk of such supplies for the Reich. As the result of this order the cooperation between the army, and the economic authorities has fortunately become closer."

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Now with Your Honor's permission, I will read into the record one more document, namely, the telegram by Keitel on 8 September 1944. I offer this document in evidence, produced by the American Prosecution as Exhibit PS-743. It was not presented to the Tribunal before, therefore I offer it as USSR No. 286, and I quote:

"1. To General Staff of the Army (attention Chief of Supply and Administration), Office of Chief of Staff.

"2. To General Staff of the Army (attention Chief of Supply and Administration), Army Administration Office.

"3. To Commanding General, Army Group North.

"4. To Commanding General, Army Group Center.

"5. To Economic Staff 'Ost.'

"6. To First Service Command."

I read this text as follows:

"1. The Fuehrer entrusted Gauleiter Koch with utilization of local resources in the parts of Reichkommissariat 'Ostland' occupied by troops of Army Group Center. Furthermore, the Fuehrer has ordered that all German and local administrative authorities be subordinated to Gauleiter Koch. In confiscating economic resources, Gauleiter Koch to maintain contact with competent Supreme Reich Agencies.

"2. All authorities of the Armed Forces will in every way possible assist Gauleiter Koch in executing this order."

There, your Honor, even at the end of 1944, when under the blows of the Red Army and its Allies Hitlerite Germany precipitately rushed forward to its final defeat and there remained only a few months before it entirely collapsed, both militarily and politically Hitler, Keitel, Koch, and many others continued to stretch out their rapidly stiffening fingers to grab other peoples property and riches.

The above-mentioned shows the extent of plunder and marauding perpetrated by the Hitlerite hordes in the occupied territories of the Soviet Union. But they plundered not only the living, they also plundered the dead. My colleague, Colonel Smirnov, has already presented comprehensive evidence on this question. I do not wish to quote it again. I quote only to show how closely interlocked and all-embracing was the circle of their crimes.

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As Rallsenning testifies in his book, Hitler once said -- presenting the Soviet original to the Tribunal -- Hitler once said:

"I need people with strong fists who will not stop to think when they are ordered to knock some one down, and if on occasion they swipe a watch or a jewel, I don't care a tinker's dam."

And Hitler found such men in the persons of the defendants and their numerous accomplices. Among them, as proved by the documents I have presented, is the defendant Goering, because of the position he occupied in Hitler's government as Reichsmarshal and Plenipotentiary for the Four-Year Plan, and as head of the whole criminal system for the plundering of the occupied territories.

This is why this stenographic record of a secret conference of leaders of German administration (Reichskommissars) in occupied countries and districts, which took place 6 August 1942. Goering was presiding. This document, as many other original documents which I had already presented to the Tribunal, was found by Soviet Military authorities in the archives of Goering in September 1945, in the City of Vienna, which was hidden in one of the municipal buildings.

The contents of this extraordinary document, Goering's speech in detail, and the remarks of the Hitlerite masters of occupied countries, and among the members of the conference there were many of the people who are sitting in the dock now, the contents are such that any commentary on my part is unnecessary. Therefore, if it please the Tribunal, I shall proceed to read from this document:

"The conference took place on Thursday, 6 August, 1942, at 4 p.m. in the Hermann Goering Hall in the Air Ministry..

"Reichsmarshal Goering: Yesterday the Gauleiters expressed opinions here. Although theremay have been variations in emphasis and demeanor, it was evident that they all feel thatthe German people have too little to eat. Gentlemen, the Fuehrer has given me general powers exceeding any hitherto granted within the Four-Year Plan."

(Second excerpt)

"Germany at present commands the richest graneries that ever existed in the Eurppean area, from the Atlantic Ocean to the Volga and the Cauacasus,

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lands more highly devel ped and fruitful than ever before, even if there are certain countries included which cannot be regarded as graneries. I need only refer to the fabulous fertility of the Netherlands, the unique paradise that is France; Belgium too is extraordinarily fruitful, as is also the province of Posen. Then, above all, what is to a large

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extent the storehouse of tye and other grains for Europe, the Government General, to which are attached such tremendously fruitful regions as Lemberg and Galacia, where the harvest is exceptionally good. Then there comes Russia, the black earth of the Ukraine on either side of the Dnieper, the area of the Don, with its remarkably fertile and only slightly damaged districts. Our troops have now already occupied or are in the process of occupying the excessively fertile districts between the Don and the Caucasus.

"God knows, you are not sent out there to work for the welfare of the people in your charge, but to get the utmost out of them, so that the German people can live. That is what I expect of your exertions. This everlasting concern about foreign peoples must cease now, once and for all.

"I have here before me reports on what you are expected to deliver. It is nothing at all when I consider your territories. It makes no difference to me in this connection if you say that your people will starve.

"One thing I shall certainly do: I will make you come across with the deliveries with which you are entrusted and if you will not be able to meet my demands, then I will wake up some agencies that will get it out of you whether it suits you or not."

(Third excerpt)

"Before the gates of the Ruhr district lies the wealth of Holland. It could send many more vegetables into this stricken area now than it has. What the Dutchmen think about it is all the same to me.

"In general in the occupied regions I am interested only in those people who work to provide armaments and food supplies. They must receive just enough to enable them to continue working. It is all one to me whether Dutchmen are Germanic or not. If they are, they are only all the greater blockheads, and it has already been demonstrated in the past by greater persons, how Germanic numskulls often have to be treated. Even if you are abused from every quarter, you will have acted rightly for it is the Reich alone that counts."

And now I come to the next excerpt:

"I am still discussing the western territories. Belgium has taken care of herself extraordinarily. That was very sensible of Belgium. But there, too, gentlemen rage incarnate could seize me. When every piece of ground in Belgium is planted with vegetables then they must surely have vegetable seed.

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When last year we wanted to start a big campaign for utilizing barren land, we did not have nearly as much seed as was needed. It was delivered neither from Holland nor from Belgium nor from France, although I myself was able to count 170 sacks of vegetable seed on a single street in Paris. It is all very well that the French should plant vegetables for themselves, they are accustomed to doing this. But gentlemen, these people are all our enemies and by your humane measures you will win over none of them. The people are now polite toward us because they have to be polite. But let the English force their way in there and then you will see the real face of the Frenchman. The same Frenchmen who dines with you and in turn invites you to dine with him will quickly bring home to you that the Frenchman is a German-hater. That is the situation and we do not want to see it any other way except as it is.

"It is also a matter of indifference to me if the table of the Belgium king is set with so many courses every day. The king is a prisoner of war and if he is not treated according to the rules for prisoners of war, I will see to it that he is brought to a place where this is made clear to him. I am really fed up with the matter...

"I have forgotten one country because there is nothing to be obtained there except fish; that is Norway.

"I assert with regard to France, that it is still not cultivated to the utmost. France can be cultivated far differently if the peasants there are forced to work in a different manner. Secondly, right in France itself the population is gorging in such a way that it is a dirty shame.

"Besides, God have mercy if a German car stands outside a French tavern in Paris, it is reported. But that a whole row of French gasoline driven vehicles stands there doesn't bother anyone.

"I would say nothing at all, onthe contrary, I would think ill of you if we didn't have a fabulous restaurant in Paris where we can provide ourselves properly with the best food. But I do not want the French to be able to saunter into it. Maxim must have the best food for us."

Mr. President, I see one of the German Defense Counsel wishes the floor. I will, therefore, give him that privilege.

DR. THOMA (Counsel for Defendant Rosenberg): I only have a short question.

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The Prosecutor has not told us where this document can be found, in which document book and what number it has. He only said on which page the Court can find that document.

COLONEL SHEYNIN: This document was presented to the Tribunal as USSR Exhibit 170. The photostatic copy was turned over to Defense Counsel.

May I continue, Mr. President?

THE PRESIDENT: It comes from the archives of the defendant Goering, does it not? You have so stated.

COLONEL SHEYNIN: Yes.

"For German officers and men and not for French at all, there should be three or four first class restaurants. The French do not need this kind of food....

"Furthermore, you should be like bloodhounds on the track of anything that German people can still use; that stuff should be brought here out of the warehouses with lightning speed. Whenever I have issued a decree, I stated repeatedly soldiers may buy as much as they want to, whatever they want, whatever they can carry...

"Now you tell me -- Lavel's foreign policy. Herr Lavel calms down Herr Abbetz and for all I care Herr Lavel may

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enter Maxims, although it is off limits. But the French soon will understand. They show an impudence of which you can have no idea.

"When our friends hear a German is interested they charge fantastic prices. They charge three times the normal price and if they hear that the Reichsmarshal is in the market, they charge five times the normal value. I wanted to buy a tapestry. Two million francs was asked forit. The woman was told that the buyer wanted to see the tapestry. She said she did not wish to let it out of her hands. Well, then she would have to travel there. She was told that she was going to see the Reichsmarshal. When she arrived the tapestry was priced at three million francs. I reported it to French courts. Do you think anything happened? I submitted the case to the French court and they taught the grand lady that such profiteering is not appropriate when dealing with me.....

"I am especially interested as to what we can squeeze out of the territory now under our control with the utmost application and by straining every effort, and how much of that can be channeled into Germany. I don't give a damn about import and export statistics of former years.

"Now, as for shipments to the Reich, last year France shipped 550,000 tons of grain, and now I demand 1,200,000 tons. Two weeks from now a plan will be submitted as to how it can be handled. There will be no more discussion about it. What happens to the Frenchmen does not make any difference to me. One million two hundred thousand tons will be delivered. Fodder last year was 550,000, now 1,000,000. Meat last year was 135,000, now 350,000. Fats last year were 23,000, this year 600,000." And so forth.

The next excerpts from this address are concerned with setting of quotas in different countries, like the Netherlands and Belgium and the Government General. I omit one page and I go on to the next:

"Goering: How about fats?

"Neuhausen: I have supplied the Wehrmacht up to now. It has received 250,000 kilograms in the past year. I also supply Greece, and I have to supply the German troops in Croatia, too.

"Goering: What can you give to the German people, in spite of that? Fifteen thousand?

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"Neuhausen: I shall get them out. As far as oil is concerned, I again give 25,000 to 30,000 tons of oil fruit to the Reich.

"Goering: In general, that takes care of the West. There will be special order issued concerning the purchasers who buy clothes, shoes, etc., everything there is.

"Now comes the question of the East. Here I agree with the Wehrmacht. The Wehrmacht renounces the requirements it ordered from the home country. What was it for hay?

"Backe: 1,500,000 tons, straw over onemillion, oats more than one and a half million tons. We can't deliver that.

"Goering: Now, gentlemen, only one thing has to be added to this discussion of supplying the Wehrmacht: until further notice, I do not want to hear anything from you, no requests. After all, the country here -- with its sour cream, apples and white bread -- will feed us richly. The Don District (Don-Bogen) will take care of the rest."

Skipping to the next remark:

"Berger: It is a matter of course that the Wehrmacht in France will be supplied with food by France. That is a matter of course, and I did not even mention it before.

"But now Russia: About her fertility there is no doubt. There the stand is inconceivably good."

In the next excerpt:

"I heard with pleasure that the Reich Commissioner in the East (Ostland) is enjoying just such a fat livelihood, and the people are just as rounded and fat of figure and suffer a slight asthma when they perform their work. Nevertheless, I shall see to it, in spite of the careful treatment which certain groups are to experience, that something can still be turned in from the inexhaustible fertility of this area."

After this Lohse addressed the conference:

"May I express briefly my opinion? I would like to give more but the necessary conditions must be created. The harvest was excellent indeed, but on the other hand in most of Byelo-Russia, where sowing had been done, I doubt if the crops could be harvested, unlessthe rampage of bandits and

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partisans is finally suppressed. I have been shouting for help for four months already."

And then he goes on to tell about the activities of the partisans in Byelo-Russia. In connection with this Goering answers:

"My dear Lohse, we have known each other for a long time. I know well enough that you have a very good imagination. It is very good."

And Lohse answered: "I never imagined anything."

In conclusion I shall quote the last three quotations from Goering's speech:

"We must have a purchasing agent from the Ministry of Economics, Funk, in the Ukraine and elsewhere. We must send them to Venice where they can buy all sorts of trifles and the small articles of alabaster decoration, of low character, etc. I don't think that in any other place than Italy can get such junk. And now let's see what Russia can deliver. I think we must succeed in obtaining two million pounds of bread and food grain from the whole Russian area.

"Riecke: That will be obtained.

"Goering: We must therefore obtain three million, apart from the Services.

"Riecke: No, what is there is only for the Services.

"Goering: Then get two million.

"Riecke: No.

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"Goering: Then a million and a half.

"Riecke: Yes, all right."

And that is the way the discussion of this question went on. Goering finished his address with the following sentence:

"Gentlemen, I would just like to say one thing further. I have a great deal to do and a great deal of responsibility. I have no time to read letters and memoranda, in which you inform me that you cannot supply what I have requested, but I have only time to ascertain from time to time through short reports from Backe whether the commitments are being kept. If not,then we will have to approach the matter from another angle."

As you heard, besides Goering this conference was attended -- among others -- by the Defendants Rosenberg, Sauckel, Seyss-Inquart, Frank and others. As you heard it, Goering finished his speech with a direct threat against the participants in this conference. "If not", he said, he would "have to approach the matter from another angle."

This threat came true. Now, as they deserved, they were forced"to approach it from another angle" -- from the angle of their responsibility for the crimes they have committed.

Thus the whole weight of the submitted evidence irrefutably establishes:

1. That the criminal Hitlerite Government and the Supreme Command of the German Armed Forces simultaneously with the military aggression against Czechoslovakia, Poland, Yugoslavia and the USSR, an aggression which was prepared long in advance of its Commission, worked out ahead of time the plan of mass plunder and despoliation of private, public and State property in the territories of these countries.

2. That having worked out this criminal plan, the conspirators did carry out in advance all the preliminary measures for its execution -- in that they trained a body of special officers and officials for the despoliation of territories, the seizure of which was intended, they prepared and issued special instructions, reference books and orders, and also created a special widely ramified organization of different economic inspectorates, detachments, groups, corporations, plenipotentiaries, etc., having called in

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a large number of different kinds of specialists, military agronomists, agricultural fuehrers, economic scouts etc.

3. That in accordance with this long prepared plan, they did subsequently commit monstrous plunder and despoliation of private, public and State property in the occupied territories, as well as wholesale robbery of the peaceful population of these territories, resorting thereby to atrocities, violence and arbitrary practices of an exceptional character.

4. That in order to make the soldiers and the officers of the German Army "economically interested" in the work, the conspirators did fail to prosecute cases of marauding and robbery committed by German soldiers and officers, but on the contrary did largely encourage these crimes and instigate their wholesale perpetration.

5. That by all these crimes the conspirators did cause enormous economic damage to the peoples of the occupied territories, dooming them to hunger and suffering, and used the results of their criminal activity for the personal gain and enrichment of themselves and their adherents.

6. That having thus planned, prepared and initiated aggressive wars against the freedom-loving nations the conspirators did peruse the aim of the predatory despoliation of these nations and thereafter accomplished these criminal aims by means of equally criminal and predatory methods.

On the strength of the above, the defendants have consciously and with premeditation violated the Laws and the Customs of War, the General Principles of Criminal Law accepted by the Penal Codes of all civilized nations, as well as the national law of those countries in which these crimes were committed.

For these criminal acts, each and all of which are covered by Article 6B of the Charter of the International Military Tribunal, all the Defendants must be found guilty, all of them without exception must be held responsible both individually and as members of the conspiracy.

With this specification of the charges I will conclude my presentation.

May it please your Honors, the documents which I have presented to the Tribunal and which I have read into the record are silent witnesses of crimes organized and committed by the Defendants.

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But the conscience of the Judges will hear the testimony of these silent witnesses who truthfully relate the story of the arbitrary practices and crimes of the Hitlerite brigands and the boundless sufferings of their innumerable victims.

THE PRESIDENT: The Tribunal will adjourn.

(The Tribunal adjourned until 21 February 1946, at 1000 hours).